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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Telephone

1. Telephone central offices are usually located in post office buildings of Czechoslovakian cities. [redacted] this is true in Bratislava, Presov, Zilina, Trecin, and Proprad. 25X1

2. [redacted] some details of central office equipment in the following cities: 25X1

Bratislava

Equipment was an IT&T machine system, installed and partially manufactured in Prague by the Czech subsidiary of Telegraphie of Belgium. The original 3,000 lines were ordered increased to 10,000 (7 connections) in 1942, but installation was not completed until early 1945.

Presov

The installation was a Siemens Decade System, built by Siemens in Berlin, and was only partially delivered in mid-1944. Part of the new installation was evacuated when the Soviet armies approached the city in 1945. The system contained 1,000 lines originally. The new installation had a projected 6,000 lines. The incoming power, 220/380 V, three-phase- 50 cycles charged two 60 V DC batteries (one always held in reserve) through a motor generator or a mercury rectifier.

Telegraph

3. The Siemens Company did not sell telegraph equipment in Slovakia. All telegraph equipment was manufactured by Telegraphie Praha, or Ericsson. Like the telephone central office, telegraph transmitting facilities are usually located in the post office building. The larger cities /Bratislava, Zilina, and Presov/ also had telegraph offices in the railroad stations. Telegraph and telephone lines circuits were ordinarily 25X1

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carried on separate poles, although there might have been exceptions. The diameter of silicon bronze telegraph wires was two mm; steel wire was three mm.

Teletype

4. Hughes teletype equipment was used until 1942 when Siemens (start-stop type) with automatic control was installed in Bratislava, Zilina, and Presov. Installation had not been completed in Banska Bystrica in February 1945. This equipment was manufactured by Siemens & Halske, Berlin-Siemenstadt. Carriers were used, as well as phantom lines, extent.

Carriers

5. A cable, completed about 1932, carried interurban traffic between Presov, Zilina, and Bratislava. Carriers, amplifiers and repeaters were spaced approximately 60 km apart. Carriers were also used on telegraph and telephone poles, using small two channel equipment built by Siemens- Berlin.

6. A carrier network (using the wire line of the existing 110 KV power network) to connect with Vienna and a projected middle European network were in the advanced planning stage by early 1945. Stations were to be located in Bratislava, Zilina, Banksa Bystrica, , and Ruzomberok. It was to be a broad-bond cable with an unknown number of channels and control stations spaced about 30 km apart. Survey data and technical specifications had been sent to Siemens-Berlin.

7. Telegraph, telephone and teletype network facilities were government-controlled. Government radio printers were connected with Reuters-London, Havas-Paris, DNB-Berlin, and Rome. There were a number of movable military short wave transmitters, but No special military telegraph or telephone networks existed, but priority was given to all military messages on government networks.

8. Electrification of the railroad line between Presov-Zilina-Bratislava, which was double tracked during World War II, was delayed because of shortages of material and manpower. It would have been necessary to recalibrate the telegraph and telephone lines along the right-of-way to avoid noises from the 16 2/3 cycle power used in the projected electrification.

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